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KNOXVILLE/KNOX COUNTY METROPOLITAN PLANNING COMMISSION

1980
ANNUAL
REPORT

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KNOXVILLE-KNOX COUNTY METROPOLITAN PLANNING COMMISSION

COMMUNITY ISSUES OF THE 1970's

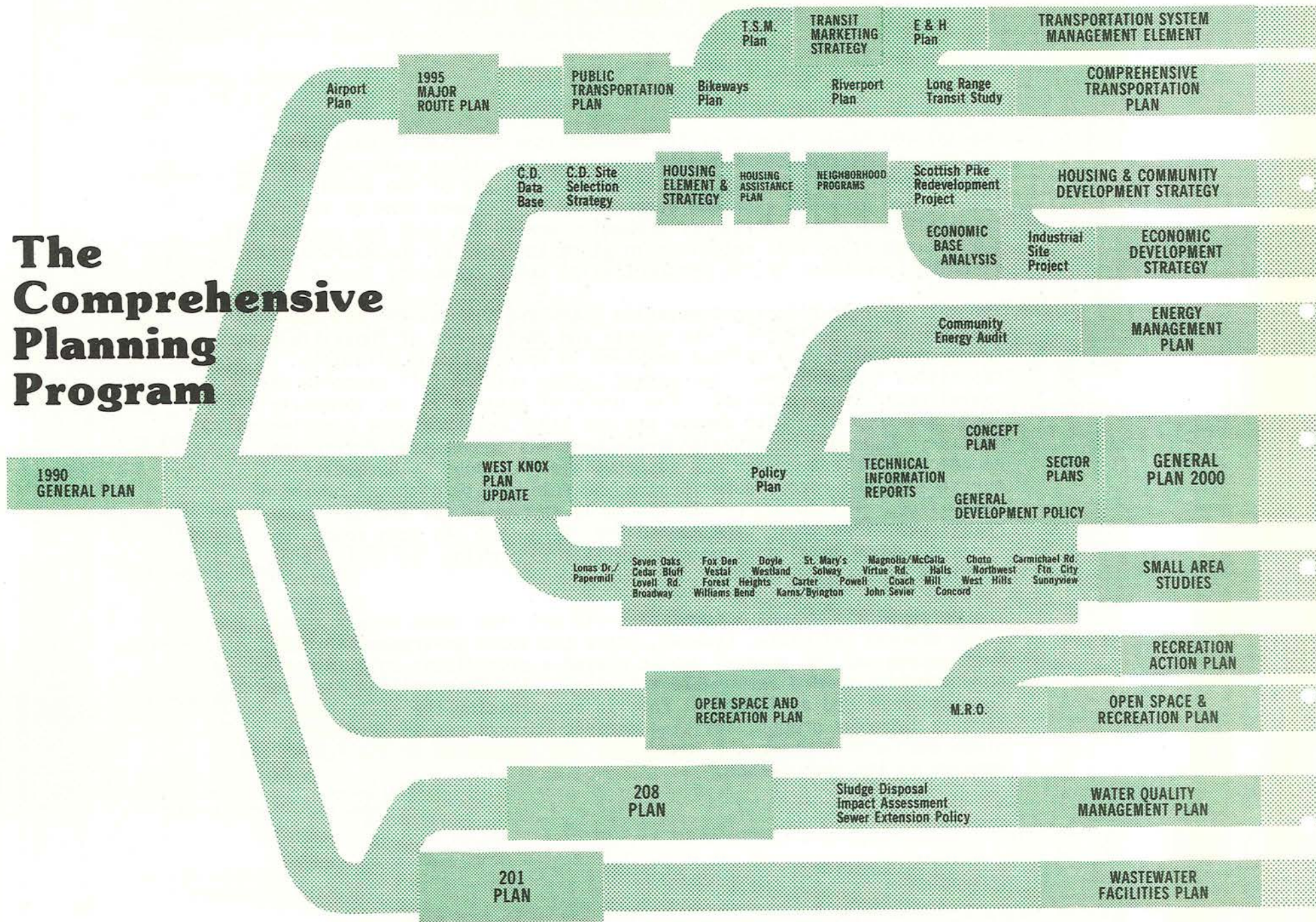
The 1979-80 Annual Report of the Metropolitan Planning Commission includes a description of the projects and activities undertaken by the agency during the previous year. However, the end of the decade of the 1970's also provides a unique opportunity to document some of the most critical issues that faced our community during the past ten years. The goal in preparing this report is to place the role of the Metropolitan Planning Commission in the perspective of those community issues.

The Metropolitan Planning Commission Staff and Commission have met many challenges in the 1970's. The growth and development of Knoxville-Knox County presented very serious problems in the provision of public facilities and services. Our street system reached full capacity as travel activities increased. The supply of housing in the community could not keep pace with demand and our older neighborhoods experienced decline. Economic growth and development was substantial during the decade and presented many new opportunities for jobs. The quality of our streams and rivers deteriorated and solid waste disposal became a real issue. The energy crisis hit early in the decade and continued to change our lifestyles. The demand for recreation and open space increased beyond local government's ability to provide facilities and services.

The Metropolitan Planning Commission did not face these issues alone. Local elected officials, Federal, state and local government agencies, businessmen and the general public played a significant role in moving our community toward reasonable solutions. The Metropolitan Planning Commission played an important role in coordinating the efforts of diverse interest groups, advising decision-makers and in developing plans that will provide the foundation for responding to the issues and demands of the next decade.

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The Comprehensive Planning Program



A coordinated set of strategies to ensure maximum use of existing transportation facilities and services through short-term, low-cost programs, such as encouraging ridesharing, improving bus service, modernizing traffic signalization and improving traffic operations

A long-range plan for street and highway improvements, public transit, bikeways construction, airports and riverport development to provide for the movement of people and goods over the next 20 years

A combination of strategies and programs designed to improve the quality and supply of housing, with the long-term goal of providing a full range of decent, safe and sanitary residential opportunities for all persons

A five-year strategy for coordinating local government's economic development activities ongoing and proposed economic development projects categorized under (1) housing, (2) industrial, (3) commercial/office, (4) services and facilities, and (5) transportation

A comprehensive set of management strategies designed to provide: (1) reliable information and public education programs on energy use and conservation, (2) strong government leadership, sound capital investment strategies and plans, (3) government incentives to encourage efficient energy use, (4) regulatory measures to save energy, and (5) energy emergency contingency strategies

The comprehensive general plan, updated annually, which provides a conceptual and policy framework for all other planning processes, and includes: (1) A Concept Plan describing the basic future spatial pattern of the community; (2) a set of General Development Policies for guiding the community's long-term development; and, (3) Sector Plans which are 20-year plans for land use, transportation and facilities for each of the 12 geographic sub-areas of the community

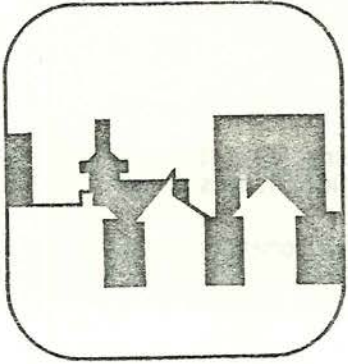
Five-year development guidance plans regarding land use, transportation and public facilities prepared in great detail for areas undergoing significant development pressures

A document of the short-term recreation needs of the community, with a plan of action to meet those identified needs in terms of facilities, services and programs

A long-range system plan which identifies current and projected needs for recreation facilities and open space, including the base level recreation facilities that should be provided and a program for the acquisition and development of such facilities

An ongoing process to: (1) measure water quality, (2) identify pollution sources and problems, (3) analyze the effectiveness of current controls and treatment procedures, (4) specify requirements and priorities for water quality programs, and (5) prescribe a plan

A countywide wastewater treatment plan to provide for the long-term development of cost-effective, environmentally-sound and implementable treatment works capable of meeting county wastewater treatment needs within state water quality standards



COMMUNITY GROWTH

ISSUES OF THE 1970'S

The single most significant issue during the 1970's was the tremendous growth and development of the Knoxville metropolitan area. Most other issues described in this report are directly related to this rapid physical expansion.

The total population of Knox County increased from 276,293 in 1970 to 332,599 in 1979. The population density of the county grew from 523 persons per square mile to 630 during the past decade. There were 27,688 additional dwelling units constructed, 14,656 lots subdivided, 30,229 building permits approved, and 33,258 new jobs provided over the ten year period.

Major changes in land use occurred during the decade: 38,705 acres in new residential development, 3,118 acres in new commercial and office uses, 1,918 acres in new institutional/public uses and 772 acres in additional industrial development.

More than half of the total population growth in the past ten years occurred in West Knox County. West Knox doubled in population size from 34,459 to 67,817. During this same time frame there was a 13.1% decrease in population in the inner city.

The physical expansion in the western portion of the county has resulted in a tremendous strain on public services and facilities and the natural environment. The loss in population of the inner city caused great concern to those who are threatened with a decline in housing quality, increasing non-residential development adjacent to stable neighborhoods and a general deterioration in the quality of life.

THE ROLE OF M.P.C.

The Metropolitan Planning Commission has dealt with the issue of growth and development through the preparation of plans to coordinate resources and guide development, by administering land use regulations and through the provision of technical assistance and detailed project reviews.

Professional planners began to deal with the issue of rapid growth early in the decade. The West Knox General Plan Update was prepared to respond to heavy development pressures and their impact on public facilities, services and the natural environment. More than 30 Small Area Studies were prepared to deal with land use problems on a more specific level than the General Plan. These studies dealt with problems of the inner city and rural county as well as the rapidly growing areas of the community.

The General Plan 2000 was initiated in 1978 and is near completion. This document will serve as the comprehensive general plan to guide decisions facing Knoxville-Knox County in the future.

MPC administered the land use regulations (zoning ordinance and subdivision regulations) for Knoxville and Knox County during this period of rapid change. The staff provided decision-makers with an objective evaluation of each rezoning, subdivision, use on review and street closure.

Special studies, project reviews and impact assessments were prepared to respond to the community's growth and development. These included annexation studies, studies on government reorganization, assessments of the impact of major development proposals and assistance to public officials, developers and the general public on specific development proposals.

1979-80 ACTIVITIES

GENERAL PLAN 2000

Land Use and Land Capability Analysis: Existing land use patterns and 10 year trends were documented and an assessment was made of the capabilities of undeveloped land for the year 2000. (Staff: Easley, Kung)

Community Overview: A review of Technical Information Reports and other primary data sources was completed to identify and document trends, conditions and issues affecting the community's long-term development. (Staff: B. Johnson)

Concept Plan: A description of the basic future spatial pattern of the community and the principal policy orientation affecting its development was prepared. The function of the Concept Plan is to provide a framework for more detailed policies affecting the future development of the community. (Staff: Turner, B. Johnson, Easley)

General Development Policy: An assessment of MPC's current development policy was completed and a comprehensive set of development policies was organized for final adoption in the summer of 1980. (Staff: Turner, Kelly, B. Johnson, Easley, Newman, Liddicoat)

Central Sector Plan: Staff completed work on an inventory and analysis of data and issues facing the Central Sector of the city. Three alternative 20 year land use plans were prepared and a preliminary staff plan is complete. The plan will be completed in the summer of 1980. (Staff: Easley, Liddicoat)

SMALL AREA STUDIES

Five Small Area Studies were completed during the past fiscal year. The plans provide detailed development guidance for areas having significant development or redevelopment pressure.

- St. Mary's Small Area Plan (Staff: Easley, Dirl)
- Northwest Small Area Plan (Staff: Kelly)
- Magnolia/McCalla Small Area Plan (Staff: Newman, Lightfoot, Liddicoat)
- Fountain City Small Area Plan (Staff: B. Johnson, Lightfoot, Thelen)
- Concord Small Area Plan (Staff: Easley, Baksa)

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS

A five year capital improvements program was prepared for Knoxville and Knox County. These documents include a long-term schedule of public expenditures for capital improvements including equipment, materials, buildings and streets. (Staff: Kelly, Lightfoot)

URBAN INFILL/VACANT LAND ANALYSIS

The project involves mapping and data collection for vacant parcels in the city and county, both publicly and privately owned. An assessment of service availability, accessibility, physical characteristics of the land and potential uses for each parcel has been completed for parcels in the county (outside the city). Work will continue through the summer of 1980 on city vacant parcels. (Staff: Easley, Kung, McReynolds, Alderman)

URBAN ACTIVITIES REPORT

Staff completed a summary of development trends in Knoxville and Knox County over a one year period. Zoning changes, subdivision development and building permit data were examined. (Staff: B. Johnson, Watson, Dulaney)

ANNEXATION STUDY

A study was completed to determine the feasibility of selected areas contiguous to Knoxville for potential annexation. The study is currently being utilized by the City Administration to implement a program of annexation. (Staff: Adams, McNulty, Kelly, Newman, Liddicoat, Lutz, B. Johnson)

LAND USE REGULATION

Zoning Administration: Staff provided recommendations to MPC and legislative bodies on rezonings, use on reviews, street closures and related land use activities. Technical assistance was provided to the Historic Zoning Commission, private developers and the general public. (Staff: Pruitt, Kung)

Subdivision and Code Administration: Staff administered the subdivision regulations, provided staff recommendations and technical assistance to developers and the general public. (Staff: Armstrong, Keck, Johnson, McPeake, Roods)

Subdivision Regulation Revisions: Changes were made to the Subdivision Regulations so that detailed information is made available to reviewing agencies in coordination with design and engineering work needed to develop subdivisions. Two formal submissions are now required: a concept plan and a final plat. (Staff: Adams, Armstrong, Erickson)



TRANSPORTATION

ISSUES OF THE 1970'S

The decade of the 1970's presented a tremendous challenge to transportation engineers and planners who saw a dramatic increase in travel activity as a result of the community's population growth. Traffic congestion increased on street and highway facilities as improvements could not keep pace with the rise in automobile travel. From 1970 to 1979 average daily traffic increased by as much as 29,000 cars per day on I-40 West and 15,000 cars per day on I-75 North. The arterial street system also absorbed as many as 14,000 additional cars per day on Alcoa Highway, 12,000 on Kingston Pike, 7,000 on Magnolia Avenue and 5,000 on Broadway over the ten year period.

The rapid growth of residential and commercial development created tremendous problems in coordinating privately constructed streets with the existing public street system. In addition, land needed for street improvements was being used for private development without adequate reservation of future public rights-of-way.

Regular route bus ridership declined by a total of over two million riders from 1970 to 1979 in spite of the rise in fuel costs. Large scale public subsidization of bus transit also began in 1971 with a \$100,000 deficit and rose to \$1,283,000 in 1979. However, express bus service was initiated in 1974 with an annual ridership of 110,000 which almost doubled to 206,000 in 1979. A major public ridesharing program was initiated in the 1970's involving carpooling and vanpooling.

The Port of Knoxville experienced a decrease in river traffic in the 1970's. In 1970, 447,594 tons of commodities passed through Knoxville via barge with a decrease in 1979 to 280,200 tons. There was an increasing demand in the 1970's for special transportation needs of elderly and handicapped citizens in the community. Bicycle ridership also increased during the decade, resulting in a greater demand for bike routes.

ROLE OF M.P.C.

The MPC staff has played a key role in preparing transportation plans to deal with these very difficult issues. In 1974-75 the staff completed work on the 1995 Major Route Plan, and subsequent studies have included more refined long-range traffic forecasting. This documentation has led to the prioritization of much needed highway improvements and continues to provide guidance in coordinating highway construction with the land development process.

In the mid-1970's the Metropolitan Planning Organization (M.P.O.) was formed to coordinate the transportation planning efforts of local, regional, state and federal agencies. M.P.C. staff initiated and provided staff for the M.P.O. transportation planning function in the city and county.

Transit planning studies have included Knoxville's first Transit Development Plan which deals with the issue of declining ridership and rising deficits, a Transit Marketing Strategy to encourage transit ridership, and an Elderly and Handicapped Transportation Needs Study. Staff also completed work on a Long Range Transit Study to investigate transit service options over a 20 year period.

MPC coordinated the development of a Bikeway Plan in 1976 to guide decisions regarding the type and location of bike routes which are most needed. More recently, MPC staff assisted in the development of the Knoxville Riverport Market Demonstration Project which was successful in reversing the downward trend in barge traffic through the Port of Knoxville.

1979-80 ACTIVITIES

CENTRAL SECTOR SUBAREA TRAFFIC ANALYSIS

Staff completed a substantial amount of work in assessing current and projected traffic activity in the Central Sector of Knoxville. Work with a consultant and the Tennessee Department of Transportation will be completed in the summer of 1980 and will result in a street and highway plan designed to handle traffic in the year 2000. Once adopted, the plan will form the basis for prioritizing street and highway improvements in the Central Sector. (Staff: Liddicoat, Baksa)

DOWNTOWN INTERMODAL TRANSPORTATION TERMINAL

MPC staff and a consultant are investigating the feasibility of a downtown facility which would house the terminal activities of various transportation modes. An in-depth analysis and site plan for one site has been completed and additional work on an alternative site will be completed in August of 1980. The plan will be used as documentation in a grant application for Federal Funds to construct the facility. (Staff: Liddicoat)

MAPPED STREETS LEGISLATION

Staff completed work on proposed legislation which would provide for future streets by reserving land in advance of development. After local reviews are complete, staff will initiate attempt to gain legislative support during the upcoming year. (Staff: Thelen, Wiersig)

TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

The 1979-84 T.I.P. is a five year schedule for the implementation of high priority transportation projects in the Knoxville-Knox County area. (Staff: Kelly, Liddicoat)

TITLE VI TRANSIT ANALYSIS

Staff updated the Title VI Transit Analysis to assure compliance with Federal regulations which require that Knoxville's public transit system be accessible to all citizens without regard to race or sex. This documentation ensures that Knoxville will remain eligible for over \$1.2 million in federal operating assistance for mass transit. (Staff: Liddicoat)

TRANSIT MARKETING PROGRAM PRIORITIES

A report was prepared to provide guidance to the Knoxville Transit staff on the organization of various components of a transit marketing program. (Staff: Thelen)

TRANSITION PLAN FOR HANDICAPPED SERVICES

The Transition Plan was completed in the Spring of 1980 as required by Federal law to delineate what actions will be necessary to make the public mass transit system accessible to handicapped citizens. This documentation will ensure that the City remains eligible for over \$1.2 million in federal operating assistance for mass transit.

PUBLIC TRANSIT DATA INVENTORY

An inventory and analysis of various modes of public transportation in Knoxville was completed as the first phase of the Transit Development Plan Update. The study examines the operating costs, annual mileage, annual ridership and the principal agencies involved in providing services. The Transit Development Plan will provide guidelines for the implementation of new or improved transit services. (Staff: Lightfoot)

TECHNICAL EVALUATION OF INTERSECTION LOCATIONS ON ARTERIAL STREETS

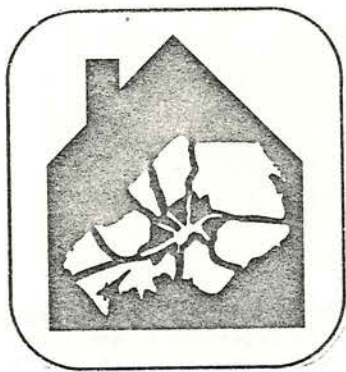
A substantial amount of work has been completed to assess the problems presented by the location of intersections of residential streets and arterials. Problems addressed include: spacing between intersections, lack of coordination between existing streets and new streets and lack of coordination between different subdivisions. This analysis will result in proposed amendments to the subdivision regulations to resolve current development problems. (Staff: Thelen, Wiersig)

TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM MANAGEMENT ELEMENT

A short-range transportation management strategy was updated to encourage more efficient use of existing highway and transit systems. The strategies include methods for: improving traffic operation, increasing transit ridership, encouraging ride-sharing, providing preferential treatment for high occupancy vehicles, improving bicycle facilities, and improving transit management. (Staff: Easley)

TRANSPORTATION PROJECT REVIEW

The transportation planning staff provided detailed technical reviews to determine the impacts of various projects on the transportation system. Projects included: traffic impacts of proposed regional shopping malls, bid proposals for special elderly and handicapped transit services, Port Regal Riverport, highway alignments on various development proposals, Cedar Bluff traffic impacts and an evaluation of a proposed personal rapid transit system for downtown Knoxville. (Staff: Thelen, Liddicoat, Baksa)



HOUSING & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

ISSUES OF THE 1970'S

The dramatic rise in the population of Knoxville and Knox County brought an increasing demand for housing of all types. The decade also saw a decrease in the average household size resulting in a growing number of households competing for very limited supplies. There were 88,000 households in the county in 1970 and 112,585 in 1980.

The characteristics of the home purchaser also changed over the ten year period. The proportion of homeowners in the total population decreased. The income of home purchasers rose more rapidly than the income of the population as a whole while the cost of purchasing and operating a home rose drastically. This has resulted in a smaller group of persons attaining the goal of home ownership and a growing demand for alternative, less costly housing. The percentage of multifamily units rose from 20.4% to over 23% of the total housing units in the county during the 1970's.

The condition of housing in the community was also an important issue in the past decade. Over one-half of the housing stock in the inner city was built before 1939. There were 15,180 substandard units in the city and 4,946 in the county balance (outside the city) in 1978.

There was also an increase in the demand for housing assistance for low and moderate income families. Over 18,000 households in Knoxville-Knox County are in need of federal assistance.

ROLE OF M.P.C.

During the 1970's housing issues centered on the housing role in meeting larger social goals. Of particular concern was the use of housing programs and policies in combating urban decline and discrimination. Arresting neighborhood decline and broadening housing opportunities thus became and continue to be key objectives in MPC's planning program.

The Community Renewal Program, completed in 1972, was one of the major studies completed in the 1970's. It was heavily used as a community development and land use guidance document and marked the beginning of MPC's comprehensive public participation process.

In 1974-75 the staff of MPC developed a data base for the Community Development program which included a comprehensive assessment of housing and neighborhood conditions. This was utilized in the community development site selection strategy prepared by MPC and the City Community Development Office. This initial work has provided the foundation for the City Community Development Program. In 1977-78 MPC prepared a Housing Element for the city and county. This included a comprehensive examination of current and projected housing needs and set forth policies, strategies and programs to meet those needs. The MPC staff also prepared Housing Assistance Plans (H.A.P.) for Knoxville and Knox County to provide a statement of housing needs of low and moderate income residents. These plans set forth three-year housing assistance goals and provide specific guidelines for the location and design of assisted housing.

The MPC staff completed work on four Neighborhood Programs designed to concentrate neighborhood revitalization programs as part of the City community development strategy.

The MPC staff continues to provide technical assistance to City and County Community Development Offices and consults with private developers on various housing projects.

1979-80 ACTIVITIES

HOUSING ASSISTANCE PLAN UPDATE

MPC staff, in conjunction with the Interagency Housing Committee, has prepared a report which includes recommendations for improving local participation in federal programs of housing assistance. One recommendation was the development of an information package for developers, explaining local plans, policies and procedures for assisted housing development. This package has been prepared and is currently being used by private developers. (Staff: Turner)

LOT HOMESTEADING

The Lot Homesteading Study provides an inventory of vacant municipally-owned property. Potential for residential redevelopment is examined, including data on area topography, street access, surrounding zoning restrictions and land use, etc. Through this program a land classification/evaluation system will be established. (Staff: B. Johnson)

NEIGHBORHOOD PROGRAMS - MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM

The Monitoring and Evaluation System (MES) summarizes and records the progress being made in each of the four Community Development neighborhood strategy areas. Staff reviews information on a monthly basis and a semi-annual and annual report. These reports are used as supporting documentation for the City's annual request for Community Development Block Grant funds which support the Neighborhood Programs. (Staff: Newman, Turner)

KNOX COUNTY REHABILITATION GRANT APPLICATION - VESTAL AREA

A grant application has been submitted by Knox County to the Department of Housing and Urban Development under the Small Cities Single Purpose Grant Program which would provide for housing rehabilitation in the Vestal community. If the grant is approved at the \$500,000 level submitted, rehabilitation work in the Vestal area will begin in the fall of 1980. (Staff: Newman)

SECTION 8 HOUSING REVIEW

MPC staff reviews proposals for federally subsidized housing development under the federal Section 8 program. Applications are reviewed for compliance with guidelines, completeness and accuracy. Each review involves field work as well as review of the proposal text submitted by developers. Results of the MPC review are submitted to the Mayor's Office. This year has been the first during which local governments have been given the opportunity for review of specific Section 8 proposals. (Staff: Newman, Turner)



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

ISSUES OF THE 1970'S

Knoxville's production of goods and services, defined as real output, increased 34.3% from 1970 to 1977. The largest growth sector of the local economy was the construction industry with an 82.1% gain over the period reflecting the tremendous physical expansion of the metropolitan area. The manufacturing industry maintained a position as the largest sector of the economy but grew at a slow rate and has not totally recovered to the 1974 level of production due to the 1975 recession. During the 1970's the Knoxville economy became more and more service oriented and will continue as the primary growth sector.

There was a major effort in the 1970's to direct industry into industrial parks such as Forks of the River, Middlebrook Pike and Byington Industrial Park. Over \$100 million of investment in new or expanded industry has been generated from 1967-76 in the Knoxville area. A growing concern of the 1970's was the decrease in supply of land for industrial expansion within designated industrial parks.

Commercial activities expanded during the 1970's primarily in the western development corridor and in North Knox County. There was a 148% increase in commercial and office acreage in the 1970's. West Town Mall, Knoxville's first regional shopping center, opened in 1972 and several community shopping centers were developed during the decade (Walker Springs Plaza, Downtown West, Suburban Shopping Center, Cedar Springs, Cedar Bluff and Powell). The Central Business District underwent substantial redevelopment, including the TVA Towers, Summit Hill Drive, United American Bank Building, Farragut Hotel renovation, Park Bank Building, City/County Building, two parking garages, the central fire hall and the initial construction of the East-West Mall.

Redevelopment of the Lower Second Creek Valley began in preparation for the International Energy Exposition in 1982, which is expected to bring an estimated \$85 million in new tax revenues. Work was also initiated on plans for the residual uses and recommended densities for post-Expo redevelopment.

ROLE OF M.P.C.

During the 1970's data on the economy and building activity were prepared by MPC for use in economic development activities by the Chamber of Commerce, City of Knoxville, Knox County and private developers. An Industrial Brochure was prepared in 1977 to identify available vacant properties in industrial parks. The staff worked closely with the City of Knoxville and the Knoxville International Energy Exposition during the initial stages in 1976-78 in preparing the U.D.A.G. application for land acquisition and in organizing a strategy to address the economic and neighborhood impacts of Expo.

In 1978 the Metropolitan Planning Commission staff initiated a full scale economic development planning program which was further strengthened by a \$75,000 planning grant from the Economic Development Administration in 1979. The staff is currently working on an Economic Development Strategy for the community and is involved in several programs including: neighborhood commercial revitalization, center city redevelopment, industrial site development and a business assistance program.

1979-80 ACTIVITIES

INSTITUTIONAL ANALYSIS

MPC studied organizations concerned with economic development in Knoxville to determine the adequacy of existing institutions for planning, coordinating and implementing economic development activities. The report presents recommendations for improving local government's capacity for meeting economic development needs. As a result organizational arrangements are being made to coordinate staff work with the City Department of Economic and Community Development. (Staff: Hinson, Dyer)

MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

This work item is designed to provide a thorough analysis of the city's financial condition. The study focuses on five major factors: overall economic vitality; municipal financial independence, municipal productivity, deferred costs, and financial management. A system will be developed for this financial analysis to occur on a regular basis to monitor change in the city's financial status. The analysis will be forwarded to the City Administration for use in financial management and decision making. (Staff: Dyer).

ECONOMIC BASE STUDY

An economic base study is being conducted of the local economy. Utilizing employment data collected by the State Department of Employment Security, the study will describe the geographic distribution of employment, key sectors of employment, and the nature of economy. The study will examine Knoxville's relationship to the SMSA and will compare Knoxville to other metropolitan areas in Tennessee. Basic/non-basic ratio, import/ export structure, and general strengths and weaknesses are some of the areas to be covered. This factual information will be used to improve decision-maker's understanding of the local economy. (Staff: Hinson)

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

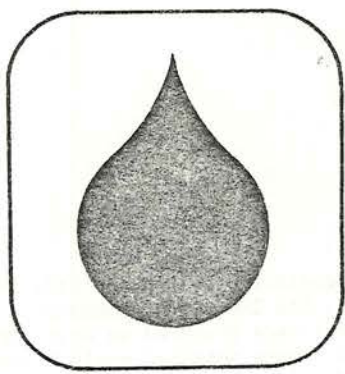
MPC is preparing a 3 year Economic Development Strategy (EDS). The EDS will list economic goals and objectives and describe detailed strategies (programs and projects) to address them. The EDS is the major plan for coordinating local government's economic development activities. It is also a requirement for federal funding through HUD and EDA. (Staff: Dyer)

INDUSTRIAL SITE ANALYSIS

A survey and analysis was made of sites potentially suited for industrial park development. Sites were identified by the Chamber of Commerce's Industrial Site Committee for MPC. Profiles were prepared on each site describing its suitability for development. More detailed analysis will result in a staff recommendation for the development or expansion of industrial park acreage. (Staff: Hinson, Dyer, Easley, Baksa, Kung, Hambur)

NEIGHBORHOOD COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION-MECHANICSVILLE

MPC staff assisted the City Office of Community Development in preparing a general redevelopment plan and proposal for funding through the Urban Development Action Grant program. The grant funds would enable the City to acquire property in the Mechanicsville area and make it available for shopping center development. (Staff: Newman)



WATER QUALITY

ISSUES OF THE 1970'S

The Clean Water Act (PL 92-500) for 1972 gave authorization for grants to conduct water management quality planning (Section 208) and for planning and construction of sewage disposal facilities (Section 201). During the initial water quality planning the emphasis was primarily on point source discharges such as municipal sewage treatment plants. The completion of planning and the ongoing construction of treatment facilities has shifted the focus of planning activities toward non-point source pollution (construction site runoff, sanitary landfills, urban runoff, etc.)

Increases in solid waste generation has created a growing need for more sanitary landfills. The increased environmental awareness has led to greater opposition to and requirements for siting of landfill facilities. New sewage treatment plants have been and continue to be built to help prevent water pollution and result in a tremendous increase in the amount of wastes to be disposed of on land. Environmental and energy concerns alike demand that we find ways to use our current wastes as resources rather than dealing with them as a problem.

ROLE OF M.P.C.

In the early part of the decade MPC played an important part in the development of an ongoing water quality management and planning function in Knoxville and Knox County. The staff participated in the development of the '201' Wastewater Facilities Plan which set forth guidelines for meeting the county wastewater treatment needs for the next 20 years. The Metropolitan Planning Commission was designated by the Environmental Protection Agency as the official '208' Water Quality Management Planning agency in the mid-1970's. The staff coordinated the development of the community's '208' Water Quality Management Plan which was adopted in 1978, and approved by the Environmental Protection Agency as the first completed plan in the southeast region.

The continuing water quality planning effort has resulted in special technical studies and programs to improve the area's environmental quality. These projects include: studies to determine whether additional controls on subdivision development can be implemented to reduce sedimentation and erosion problems; an assessment of upstream dam releases on water quality; a proposal to organize a Utility Management Association to coordinate planning, facility management and service; and a technical evaluation of alternatives for disposing of residual wastes (sludge) from treatment plants. In early 1980, the staff participated in the development of a federal grant under the National Urban Runoff Program (N.U.R.P.). A total of \$1 million was awarded to Knoxville to develop and analyze strategies for cleaning up Second Creek over a three year period.

1979-80 ACTIVITIES

URBAN STORMWATER

This project is designed to refine the analysis of overflow/bypass loadings from sanitary and combined sewers. Information obtained will provide for an evaluation of treatment/rehabilitation strategies for reduction of the pollutant loadings caused by overflows and by-passes. The evaluation was completed in conjunction with the consulting firm of Roy Weston and Associates. (Staff: Lutz)

RIVER DREDGING

An analysis was undertaken to determine the nature and extent of all river dredging activities taking place in the Knoxville area. The impact of all known operations was evaluated, particularly as they relate to the river as a domestic raw water supply. This report has been submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency. (Staff: Kung, Lutz)

IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS

As part of the comprehensive 208 planning process, a report on the environmental, social, and economic impacts of water quality activities was prepared. One part of this report was the development of a methodology through which impact issues could be routinely addressed in all major planning activities. This methodology has been tested on the Small Area Study level and staff is continuing to examine the process so that it may be included in additional planning activities. (Staff: Hamby, Blasius)

UPSTREAM DAMS

The purpose of this project is to analyze the effects of releases from upstream dams on the water quality in the Tennessee River at Knoxville. These results will be used to confirm or adjust effluent limits for Knoxville's Third Creek Treatment Plant. The evaluation has been completed and the final report is currently being reviewed by the Water Quality Division of the Tennessee Department of Public Health. (Staff: Lutz)

SLUDGE DISPOSAL

This study addresses two aspects of the sludge disposal problem:
1) determination of the amount of impact of domestic septage (septic tank residue) disposal on the operation of publicly owned treatment works (POTW's), and 2) identification of environmentally sound alternatives for the disposal of sludge residuals from both septic tanks and POTW's.
(Staff: Lutz, Blasius)

HYDROLOGIC MODELING AND CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

This evaluation, in which Weston and Associates was employed as a consultant, reviews the effect of major construction activities on the overall water quality of Knox County. The investigation focuses particularly on the Cedar Bluff area. Cost effective methods of sediment control and stormwater management are examined. (Staff: Zelinski, Lutz, Kung)

WASTEWATER SERVICE EXTENSION POLICY

A process for integrating wastewater planning and land use planning is outlined in this effort, which is a continuation of policy outlined in the initial 208 Water Quality Management Plan. Land development controls as they impact sewer service areas in a county-wide management program are examined. (Staff: Lutz, Hamby)



ENERGY

ISSUES OF THE 1970'S

In 1970 oil was \$2.00 a barrel and in 1980 oil is \$30 a barrel. In 1970 gas was 30¢ a gallon and in 1980 gas is \$1.15 a gallon. Energy demand has grown during the past decade, but at a slower rate (2.6% per year before 1977 and 1.8% after 1977). Our net consumption of energy is expected to increase due to continued growth. There is, however, a trend toward more efficiency in energy use to cope with short energy supplies and rising energy costs. The most recent projections indicate that the costs of all fuels will increase another 150% by 1986.

In 1978, 31.5% of total energy consumed in Knox County was in the transportation sector and 33.0% in the residential sector, both significantly higher than the national average. Programs in the Knoxville area were initiated to increase energy conservation in both these sectors (the ridesharing project and the home insulation program). Energy savings have resulted, but consumption continues to rise. With the growing potential for energy shortages of certain fuels and the accompanying rises in energy costs, there is an increasing general awareness that cooperative planning among energy utilities, regulatory agencies and all levels of government must be developed.

ROLE OF M.P.C.

In 1978 the City of Knoxville became one of 17 localities nationwide to receive a grant of \$200,000 from the Department of Energy to establish a Comprehensive Community Energy Management Plan (CCEMP). The Metropolitan Planning Commission was asked to develop the plan for the City. Since the inception of the C.C.E.M.P. program, MPC has coordinated local energy planning in the community.

1979-80 ACTIVITIES

COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY ENERGY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Community Energy Audit: A comprehensive audit of energy users, sources, management and conservation activities was completed in 1979-80. The audit includes detailed energy consumption figures for six sectors: residential, industrial, commercial/institutional, municipal, public schools and transportation. (Staff: Blasius, Zelinski, Kung)

Energy Objectives: Energy objectives and a general energy policy for the City of Knoxville were prepared. The objectives focus on increasing energy use efficiency and conservation, developing an energy emergency contingency plan, increasing the use of renewable energy resources and establishing Knoxville as an energy management, research and education center. (Staff: Zelinski, Blasius)

Energy Management Strategies: MPC staff coordinated five subcommittees charged with developing energy management strategies in land use, building structures and uses, transportation, alternative energy sources and energy emergency contingency planning. The strategies will form the basis of the first community energy plan. (Staff: Zelinski, Blasius)

INNOVATIVE ENERGY GRANT APPLICATION

MPC staff assisted City and County officials in preparing a joint grant application to the Department of Energy under the Innovative Energy Management Program. The proposal incorporates a variety of interrelated activities which emphasize the development of an energy efficient neighborhood, and an Energy Broker to advance local energy demonstrations. (Staff: Blasius)



RECREATION

ISSUES OF THE 1970'S

The population shifts and overall community growth during the 1970's, along with the decrease in public funds available for recreation have left many sectors of the metropolitan area with parks in deteriorated condition, while other areas are in desperate need of park land and open space. There is a growing demand for variety in the recreation programs offered by the City and County. Participation rates in existing programs are at an all-time peak while costs of services are rising beyond budget limitations. Private recreation commissions played a major role in the 1970's in helping meet the demands. There has never been a more critical time for careful planning and programming of limited recreation resources.

ROLE OF M.P.C.

During the mid-1970's City and County officials recognized that the growing demand for recreation facilities and programs could not be met with the limited resources of local government. The MPC staff prepared long-range plans for recreation and open space in the City and County to assist decision-makers in prioritizing new park facilities and programming scarce dollars. Late in 1978 and 1979 the MPC staff organized the "Metropolitan Recreation Organization" to foster coordination between the City and County recreation departments in meeting the growing public demands for services. In addition, the MPC staff initiated the first "Recovery Action Program" in the City by obtaining a planning grant from the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service (H.C.R.S.) to develop an action plan for rehabilitating existing parks and developing priorities for new programs and facilities.

1979-80 ACTIVITIES

RECREATION RECOVERY ACTION PROGRAM

The first phase of the program, an assessment of existing recreation facilities, was completed in the City during the past year. Results of the physical survey have been analyzed and will be a major component in the Recreation Action Plan to be completed in the fall of 1980. The plan will prioritize recreation improvements over a five year period. (Staff: B. Johnson, Pendleton, Regan)

TYSON PARK REHABILITATION GRANT APPLICATION

An application for an H.C.R.S. rehabilitation grant was prepared and submitted under the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program (U.P.A.R.). The grant would provide \$311,000 for the renovation of Tyson Park. (Staff: Regan)

KNOX COUNTY INNOVATIVE PLANNING GRANT

The MPC staff prepared a grant under the U.P.A.R. innovative planning program to provide funding support for the locally established Metropolitan Recreation Organization. (Staff: Regan, B. Johnson)

KNOX COUNTY RECREATION REHABILITATION GRANT

The MPC staff prepared a grant under the U.P.A.R. rehabilitation program to provide funding for the renovation of three County playgrounds. (Staff: Regan, B. Johnson)

SERVICES OF
THE
METROPOLITAN PLANNING COMMISSION

- CODE ADMINISTRATION
- PUBLIC PARTICIPATION
 - LIBRARY
- INFORMATION SERVICES

**CODE ADMINISTRATION
SUMMARY OF F.Y. '80 ACTIVITIES**

Type of Petition or Matter	Number Approved	Number Denied	Number Postponed	Number Withdrawn
Rezoning Petitions - City	60	41	19	7
Rezoning Petitions - County	91	72	23	8
Use on Review Petitions	17	2	0	0
Requests for Street Name Changes	1	1	0	0
Requests for Alley/Street Closures	15	0	4	0
Small Area Plans	1	0	0	0
Subdivisions - Preliminary - City	12	1	4	0
Subdivisions - Preliminary - County	25	3	3	0
Subdivisions - Final - City	18	5	2	3
Subdivisions - Final - County	71	5	1	0
Number of Lots - Final Subdivisions - City	221	15	2	8
Number of Lots - Final Subdivisions - County	1,206	73	12	0
One Lot Subdivisions - City	101	10	1	0
One Lot Subdivisions - County	171	9	13	0

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The decade of the 70's witnessed a changing attitude towards public participation in community planning. Very little citizen involvement had taken place prior to the early 70's. Planning decisions were made based upon the expertise of professional staff with the assistance of technical advisory committees and input from special interest groups. During the mid-70's, the national trend of "grass root" citizen involvement in all aspects of government began to affect the planning process as well. Planning agencies began to see the value of this changing trend in that the more citizens were involved in plan preparation, the more likely they would be to support efforts of the professional staff. It became apparent that plans would be implemented more successfully if citizen support could be ensured throughout the planning process. By the end of the 70's, public participation had become an important part of all major planning activities.

Efforts to involve citizens in community planning have taken a variety of forms. Community conferences, large public meetings to review major projects, have been held. Small group meetings of citizens within limited geographic areas have been held to discuss specific area-wide issues. Existing organized community groups have been identified and have been used as a channel through which MPC staff can correspond and secure public input. Mail and telephone surveys, slide shows, newsletters, public service announcements, and special television programming have been used to inform citizens of MPC activities and solicit their support and participation. Standing citizen committees are used to supplement the work of the professional staff and technical advisors.

During FY 1980, all participation methods mentioned above have been employed by MPC staff. Community conferences have been held in conjunction with the preparation of the General Plan 2000, and the Small Area Planning process has resulted in many small group meetings across the City and County. Standing committees have been particularly useful in such projects as the 208 Water Quality Management program, the Energy Project, and transportation and recreation planning. Each planning task includes design of a plan for citizen involvement. Every effort is made to design a system of involvement which will best meet the particular needs of the citizens who will be most affected by the plan being prepared.

Following is a listing of public meetings held during FY 1980 and a list of technical and citizen advisory committees which have assisted MPC staff during the past year. Also included in this section is a summary of Information Systems and Library staff activities, two areas in which direct interaction with the public plays an important role.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC MEETINGS

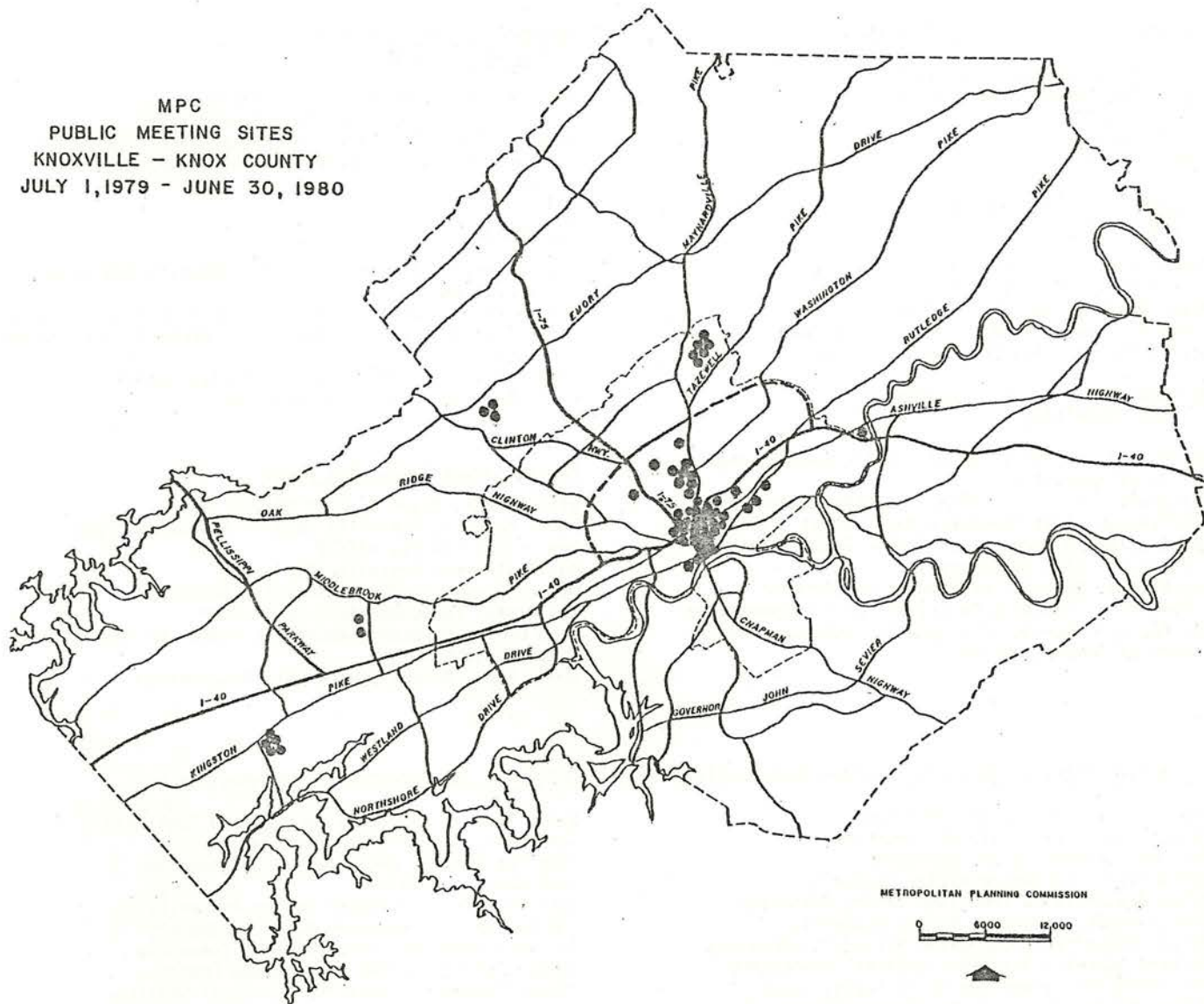
July 1, 1979 - June 30, 1980

<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT OF MEETING</u>	<u>MEETING LOCATION</u>	<u>STAFF INVOLVED</u>
July 2	St. Mary's Small Area	Oakwood Methodist Church	Johnson, Easley
July 3	Powell Small Area	Levi-Strauss	Johnson, Easley
July 5	Sunnyview Small Area	Holston/Chilhowee Recreation Cntr.	Johnson
July 10	Broadway Small Area	Field Trip	Thelen, Newman
July 10	Elderly/Handicapped Transportation	Mayor's Conference Room	Liddicoat
July 18	Central Sector Workshops (2)	MPC Conference Room	Easley, Liddicoat
July 23	Central Sector Workshops (2)	MPC Conference Room	Easley, Liddicoat
July 25	MPO, Energy, 208 Policy Committees	Mayor's Conference Room	Thelen, Zelinski, Lutz
July 25	Energy Policy Committee	Chamber of Commerce	Zelinski
July 26	Central Sector	MPC Conference Room	Easley, Johnson
July 30	Central Sector	Ft. Hill Building	Easley, Liddicoat
August 8	Riverport Advisory Committee	MPC Conference Room	Liddicoat, McNulty
August 15	Erosion/Sediment Control Committee	Ft. Hill Building	Lutz, Blasius
August 23	Northwest Small Area	MPC Conference Room	Kelly
Sept. 12	Northwest Small Area	MPC Conference Room	Kelly
Sept. 17	Gulfwood Subdivision Residents	Ascension Lutheran Church	Lutz, McNulty
Sept. 17	Inner City Neighborhood Coalition	Wesley House	Easley, Liddicoat
Sept. 19	Energy Policy Committee	Chamber of Commerce	Zelinski
Sept. 25	Resource Recovery Task Force	MPC Conference Room	Zelinski, Lutz, McNulty
Sept. 27	Central Sector Workshops (2)	Mayor's Conference Room St. James Episcopal Church	Easley
Sept. 27	MPO, Energy Policy Committees	Mayor's Conference Room	Thelen, Zelinski, Liddicoat
Sept. 27	Central Sector Workshops (2)	MPC Conference Room St. James Episcopal Church	Easley, Johnson

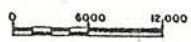
<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT OF MEETING</u>	<u>MEETING LOCATION</u>	<u>STAFF INVOLVED</u>
Oct. 9	Central Sector Task Force	Cerebral Palsy Center	Easley, Liddicoat
Oct. 15	Transportation Terminal Task Force	MPC Conference Room	Liddicoat, McNulty
Oct. 18	Magnolia/McCalla Small Area	Park Junior High School	Newman
Nov. 26	Fountain City Small Area	Central High School	Johnson
Nov. 27	Energy Bldg. Structures Subcommittee	MPC Conference Room	Zelinski, Blasius
Nov. 28	Cedar Bluff Small Area	Ascension Lutheran Church	McNulty, Pruitt
Nov. 29	General Plan 2000 Community Conference	St. John's Episcopal Church	All Staff
Dec. 3	Energy Transportation Subcommittee	MPC Conference Room	Zelinski, Blasius
Dec. 4	Resource Recovery Task Force	MPC Conference Room	Blasius, McNulty
Dec. 5	Emergency Energy Planning Subcommittee	Annex Conference Room	Zelinski, Blasius,
Dec. 6	Magnolia/McCalla Small Area	Austin-East High School	Newman
Dec. 10	Central Sector	St. James Episcopal Church	Easley, Liddicoat, Turner
Dec. 13	Energy Steering Committee	Mayor's Conference Room	Zelinski, Blasius
Dec. 17	Fountain City Small Area	Central High School	Johnson
Jan. 7	Fountain City Small Area	Central High School	Johnson
Jan. 7	General Plan 2000 Workshop	City School Board Building	Turner
Jan. 9	Energy Land Use Subcommittee	MPC Conference Room	Zelinski, Blasius
Jan. 10	Energy Bldg. Structures Subcommittee	MPC Conference Room	Zelinski, Blasius
Jan. 14	Energy Transportation Subcommittee	MPC Conference Room	Zelinski, Blasius
Jan. 15	Emergency Energy Subcommittee	Annex Conference Room	Zelinski, Blasius
Jan. 16	Alternate Energy Source Subcommittee	MPC Conference Room	Zelinski, Blasius
Jan. 17	General Plan 2000 Community Conference	St. John's Episcopal Church	All Staff
Jan. 28	Fountain City Small Area	Central High School	Johnson, Thelen
Jan. 29	MPO Executive Board	MPC Conference Room	Thelen, Liddicoat, Lightfoot
Jan. 29	MPC Executive Board	Mayor's Conference Room	Parnell, Thelen, McNulty

<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT OF MEETING</u>	<u>MEETING LOCATION</u>	<u>STAFF INVOLVED</u>
Feb. 4	208 Advisory Committee	Mayor's Conference Room	Lutz
Feb. 12	Old North Knoxville Assoc.	St. James Episcopal Church	Easley, Liddicoat
Feb. 14	Magnolia/McCalla Small Area	Austin-East High School	Newman
Feb. 20	Energy Land Use Subcommittee	MPC Conference Room	Zelinski, Blasius
Feb. 25	Energy Building Structures Subcommittee	MPC Conference Room	Zelinski, Blasius
Feb. 25	Fountain City Small Area	Central High School	Johnson, Thelen, McNulty
Feb. 26	Concord Small Area	Farragut Intermediate School	Easley, Baksa
Feb. 26	Energy Transportation Subcommittee	MPC Conference Room	Zelinski, Blasius
Feb. 28	Magnolia/McCalla Small Area	Austin-East High School	Newman
Mar. 3	General Plan 2000	St. James Episcopal Church	Turner
Mar. 4	Alternate Energy Source Subcommittee	MPC Conference Room	Zelinski, Blasius
Mar. 6	Emergency Energy Subcommittee	MPC Conference Room	Zelinski, Blasius
Mar. 17	Concord Small Area	Farragut Intermediate School	Easley, Baksa
Mar. 20	Magnolia/McCalla Small Area	Austin-East High School	Newman
April 2	Energy Project Steering Committee	City/County Building	Blasius
April 23	Industrial Site Selection Committee	Chamber of Commerce	Dyer, Hinson, Baksa, Easley
April 30	Energy Project Steering Committee	City/County Building	Blasius
May 1	Powell Small Area	Levi - Strauss	Johnson
May 7	Concord Small Area	Farragut Intermediate School	Easley, Baksa
May 7	Fountain City Small Area	Central High School	Johnson
May 8	Magnolia/McCalla Small Area	Austin-East High School	Newman
May 13	Interagency Housing Committee	MPC Conference Room	Turner
May 15	General Plan 2000 Workshop	St. John's Episcopal Church	Turner, Easley, Newman, Lutz
May 19	MPC Policy Committee	Mayor's Conference Room	Thelen, Liddicoat
May 28	Energy Project Steering Committee	City/County Building	Blasius
June 9	Concord Small Area	Farragut Intermediate School	Easley, Baksa
June 17	Transportation 504 Public Hearing	City/County Building	Lightfoot, McNulty
June 23	Concord Small Area	Farragut Intermediate School	Easley, Baksa
June 25	Energy Project Steering Committee	City/County Building	Blasius

MPC
PUBLIC MEETING SITES
KNOXVILLE - KNOX COUNTY
JULY 1, 1979 - JUNE 30, 1980



METROPOLITAN PLANNING COMMISSION



ADVISORY COMMITTEES

Knoxville Historic Zoning Commission

Ron Childress, Knoxville Heritage
Squire Bee DeSelm, Knox County Court
Gene Burr, AIA
Gloria Neel
John Harshaw

Metropolitan Planning Organization
Executive Board

Commissioner William Sansom, Tennessee
Department of Transportation
Mayor Randy Tyree, Mayor of Knoxville
Judge C. Howard Bozeman, Knox County Judge
Squire Robert Hill, Knox County Court

Metropolitan Planning Organization
Staff Committee

Darcy Sullivan, Director of Traffic Engineering,
City of Knoxville
Bob Bowers, Bureau of Knoxville City Engineering
Bob Freeman, East Tennessee Development District
Les Smalley, Department of Public Transportation
Services, City of Knoxville
Jan Richey, Director of Transit Development
Services, Tennessee Department of Transportation
Ray Terrell, Bureau of Highways, Tennessee Depart-
ment of Transportation

C.C.E.M.P. Alternative Energy Sources Subcommittee

Bob Reid, University of Tennessee
Al Bedinger, University of Tennessee
Ron Hay, University of Tennessee
Larry Klein, Tennessee Valley Authority
Brian Crutchfield, Tennessee Valley Authority
Gene Edmunds, Tennessee Valley Authority
Martin Schweitzer, Oak Ridge National Laboratory
Garland Smauels, Oak Ridge National Laboratory
Joe Hultquist, Tennessee Solar Energy Assoc.
Arthur Miller, Sr., Citizen Representative

Metropolitan Recreation Organization
Executive Board

Mayor Randy Tyree, Mayor of Knoxville
Judge C. Howard Bozeman, Knox County Judge
Maynard Glenn, Director, City Recreation Department
Commissioner Bill Deatherage, Knox County Welfare
Commissioner

Interagency Housing Committee

John Ulmer, Director, Knoxville Community Development
Corporation
Don Parnell, Director, Metropolitan Planning Commission
Virgil Davis, Director, Knoxville Community Development
Office
Luke Ross, Director, Community Action Committee
A. T. Burleson, Building Inspector

Market Street Study Task Force

Bill Ricker, Mayor Tyree's Office
Marie Compere, Knoxville Council of Garden Clubs
Rev. Fabus Landry, KICCUP
Ron Childress, Knoxville Heritage
Stuart Evans, Downtown Knoxville Association
Dan Alvis, Tennessee Arts Commission
John Ulmer, Director, Knoxville Community Development
Association
Tommy Hope, Market Square Mall Association

C.C.E.M.P. Transportation Subcommittee

Keith Thelen, Metropolitan Planning Commission
Don Moore, City Traffic Engineering
John Van Winkle, City Traffic Engineering
Jeff Gubitz, K-TRANS
Kati Menendez, Tennessee Valley Authority
Jim McBreartz, Tennessee Valley Authority
Dr. Mike Bronzini, University of Tennessee
Joseph Rolwing, Helen Ross McNabb Center
Jimmie Thompson, Knoxville Personnel Services

C.C.E.M.P. Building Structures & Uses Subcommittee

Dick Kelso, American Society of Heating, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Engineering
Jon Jones, Tennessee Valley Authority
Hal Nichols, Rohm & Haas, Inc.
Charles Coward, Knoxville Utilities Board
Martin Schoffner, Tennessee Valley Authority
Elizabeth Chase, Tennessee Valley Authority
Stanley Cole, Community Action Committee
Mike Brown, Citizen Representative
Jerry Caldwell, University of Tennessee
George Whedbee, Knoxville City School Board
Tom Schumpert, Knox County School Board
Ray Dyke, County Judge's Office

208 Water Quality Management
Executive Committee

Randy Tyree, Mayor of Knoxville
Judge C. Howard Bozeman, Knox County Judge
Squire Bee DeSelm, Knox County Court
Councilwoman Jean Teague, Knoxville City Council
David Melgard, Tennessee Department of Public Health
Don Hudson, Knox County Department of Public Health
Jim West, Council of West Knox Homeowners
Beth Simms, League of Women Voters
Mrs. J. C. Simpson, First Creek Taxpayers Alliance
Doris Gove, Tennessee Citizens of Wilderness Planning
Terry Zogby, Sierra Club
Jerry Ledbetter
Alex Hild
Tom Johnson
George Bowen
Agnes Gorham
William Knight, William Knight Insurance Agency
Stuart Heil, Rohm & Haas, Inc.
William Ferguson, Knoxville Board of Realtors
Aubrey Wagner, retired Chairman, TVA

Downtown Transportation Terminal Task Force

Jan Richey, Director of Transit Development Services,
Tennessee Department of Transportation
John Ulmer, Director, Knoxville Community Development
Corporation
Darcy Sullivan, Director of Traffic Engineering
Steve Hillis, Mayor Tyree's Office
Les Smalley, Department of Public Transportation Services
Dave Jensen, Knoxville Chamber of Commerce
Stuart Evans, Downtown Knoxville Association
Jeff Gubitz, K-TRANS
Brian Bochner, Barton-Aschman Assoc.
Robert Scales, Barton-Aschman Assoc.
Bob Freeman, ETDD

Handicapped & Elderly Transportation Task Force

Ken Faulkner, East Tennessee Human Resource Agency
George Morin, Community Action Agency
Jim Kohl, Knoxville City Schools
Marva Rudolph, East Tennessee Development District
Jeff Gubitz, K-TRANS
Squire Mary Lou Horner, Knox County Court
Martha Bryan, University of Tennessee
Barbara Monty, Office on Aging
Bea Fonde, Consumer
Joyce Bromley, Consumer
Jeannie Campbell, Consumer
Dr. Vickie Johnson, KCARC
Joyce Marshall, Consumer
Barbara Wallin, Lakeshore Mental Health Institute
Bob Sexton, Cerebral Palsy Center
Spencer Davis, Easter Seal Society
Bill Appleton, Consumer
Alfred Hatcher, Consumer
John Hudson, Cerebral Palsy Center
Parker Luttrell, Consumer
Pam Reeves, Consumer
William Powell, KCDC

Riverport Advisory Committee

Robert Freeman, East Tennessee Development District
Gerald Green, East Tennessee Development District
Erv Newman, Crouch & Adams, Inc.
Langdon Hixon, Tennessee Valley Authority
Henry Derthick, Tennessee Department of Transportation
Phil Griner, Tennessee Department of Transportation
John Fisher, Tennessee Department of Transportation
Les Smalley, Department of Public Transportation
Services
Chris Dager, Crouch & Adams, Inc.
Don Holifield, Knoxville Chamber of Commerce

Comprehensive Community Energy Management Project
(C.C.E.M.P.)
Executive Steering Committee

Mayor Randy Tyree, Mayor of Knoxville
Judge C. Howard Bozeman, Knox County Judge
Emmett Edwards, Technology for Energy Corporation
R. C. Crosby, Marmon Transmotive
Councilwoman Jean Teague, Knoxville City Council
David White, Chamber of Commerce
Commissioner John Coleman, Metropolitan Planning
Commission
Kenneth Dutton, Lenoir City Utilities Board
Earl Abernathy, Knoxville Utilities Board
Gordon Smith, Volunteer Realty Company
Harold Henry, University of Tennessee
Squire Robert Hill, Knox County Court

C.C.E.M.P. Emergency Contingency Planning Subcommittee

Barbara Kelly, Community Action Committee
John DeBoard, Tennessee Valley Authority
Steve Kopp, Tennessee Energy Authority
Martin Hartley, Knoxville Utilities Board
Bob DeBusk, East Tennessee Development District
Steve Webster, Civil Defense Office
Jeff Gubitza, K-TRANS
Ray Mundy, University of Tennessee
Bob Kopple, East Tennessee Children's Hospital
Charles Ramsey, A & E Plasti-Line
Karen Orlander, Citizen Representative

C.C.E.M.P. Land Use Subcommittee

Annette Anderson, Community Design Center
Sue Adams, Metropolitan Planning Commission
Ken Pruitt, Metropolitan Planning Commission
A. T. Burleson, City Inspection Bureau
Pat O'Conner, Tennessee Valley Authority
Dick Tremblay, East Tennessee Development District
Gerald Green, East Tennessee Development District
John Freiman, Dickerson Company
Joanne Anderson
Bernard Roche, Chemical Separations Corporation

LIBRARY

During the early 1970's the MPC Library was primarily an in-house resource center for staff research. As the size of the agency and scope of its responsibility increased, use of the Library by staff and individuals from outside the agency also increased. In 1975 a Librarian, Gretchen Beal, was hired to organize the expanding collection and establish procedures to ensure the efficient future use of the resource center. Since that time, the Library has grown from a collection of 2360 publications to approximately 5000. In FY 1980 alone there were 700 new acquisitions to the Library.

The Library collection includes publications related to studies undertaken by MPC staff and major planning reference materials needed by citizens, students, and governmental officials. Publications are chosen based upon the annual MPC work program, citizen requests for materials, and through continual review of journals and newsletters from planning agencies in other cities. The Library also receives 140 journals on a regular basis throughout the year. Publications exchange agreements have been established with public and private agencies across the country and with planning organizations in each major Tennessee city.

Use of the Library by staff and outside individuals increased greatly during FY 1980. The agency's move in January to the new City/County building has resulted in increased public awareness of the Library and the services available there. The Librarian handles approximately 10 staff and 10 non-staff reference requests each day. An average of 80 publications are checked-out by non-staff individuals each quarter. Written requests for information from marketing consulting firms and business and industry outside the East Tennessee region are also increasing.

The MPC Library serves as a support system for staff activities, and expansion of the collection reflects overall agency goals identified in the work program each year. Efforts are made to maintain a collection which will serve the reference needs of MPC staff and the planning resource needs of the community as a whole.

INFORMATION SERVICES

MPC's Information Systems staff provides support services for agency personnel involved in joint projects with other governmental agencies and businesses within the community. During the last fiscal year, activities have centered upon services listed below.

Addressing: MPC staff provides addresses on a demand-response basis for the entire Knoxville/Knox County area. During FY 1980, approximately 2100 addresses were assigned. A monthly listing of new address assignments is prepared and sent to over twenty subscribers, including the U.S. Post Office, HUD and the Homeowners Warranty Corporation. Staff has also been involved in a joint project with South Central Bell and the U.S. Post Office, assigning house numbers to rural route addresses in southeast and west Knox County. Some 7400 addresses were assigned during the past year on this project. A total of 9500 addresses were assigned through various projects during FY 1980 compared with approximately 5200 assigned during FY 79.

DIME File: Traffic Zone boundaries were added to the DIME File to permit assignment of street segments to specific traffic zones.

Computer Services: During FY 1980 various computer service tasks have been undertaken. Computer assistance has been provided on such projects as the Urban Infill Study, a computerized listing of all maps on file at MPC has been developed, and a cross reference system of parcels of land, matching old County Map numbers with current CLT parcel numbers has been designed.

Annexation Study: Staff has been involved in organizing information on parcels within each of the proposed annexation areas.

Rezoning Case File: Staff has developed a card file for all rezoning cases submitted since 1957. This will permit easier and more rapid access to rezoning case information by MPC staff and the public.

Data Processing Needs Study: An inventory of the data generated by planners during past years has been undertaken to permit evaluation of future data processing needs. This will eventually lead to more efficient coordination of data generated within the agency.

MEMBERS OF THE METROPOLITAN PLANNING COMMISSION

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Home --- 588-6655

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3316 Bunker Hill Drive
Knoxville, Tennessee 37920
Office - 974-3194
Home --- 577-8991

JAMES E. POLHEMUS
76 Holston Hills Road
Mascot, Tennessee 37806
Home --- 933-4531

*WANDA MOODY
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Home ---

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**BEE DESELM
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Home --- 690-5642

**CHARLES DREW
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Knoxville, Tennessee 37914
Home --- 522-2905

*MRS. THOMAS STONE, Chairman
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Knoxville, Tennessee 37919
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Emory Road
Powell, Tennessee 37849
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Home --- 947-6095

*Executive Committee Member **County Court Member

THE METROPOLITAN PLANNING COMMISSION STAFF

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: Donald H. Parnell, A.I.C.P.

DEPUTY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: Susan F. Adams, A.I.C.P.

ATTORNEY: Frank Erickson

BUDGET & PERSONNEL MANAGER:
Bill Newton

LIBRARIAN: Gretchen Beal

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY: Carol
Moore

OFFICE ASSISTANTS:
Billie Sue Finchum
Linda Upton
Margaret Duncan
Sue Cinnamon

DIRECTOR OF PLANNING: Robin McNulty

PLANNING STAFF:

Ken Pruitt *AICP*
Keith Thelen
Frank Turner *AEP*
Dick Hinson
Ewing Johnson *AEP*
Dan Kelly
Neal Liddicoat
Derrick Lightfoot
John Lutz
Gail Easley
Russ Newman
E. J. (Rusty)
Newman *BAKSA*
Wayne Blasius

Bob Dyer
John Hamby
Hsiang-te Kung
Allen Alderman
Susan Biggs
Rick Diehl
Jeannie Dulaney
Buddy McReynolds
Susan Watson
Gaiher Mills
Cindy Teffeteller
Tommy Cook

DIRECTOR OF CODE ADMINISTRATION:
H. L. Armstrong

CODE ADMINISTRATION STAFF:
J. M. Keck
Johnetta Johnson
Phil McPeake
Kevin Roods
Dan Swanner
Jean Chumley

GRAPHICS MANAGER: Jack Jordan

DRAFTING STAFF:
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Gary Lundy
Roger Moore
Ron Logan
Pat Phillips
Kathryn Rutherford
Janice French

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Metropolitan Planning Commission
Suite 403, City/County Building
400 Main Street
Knoxville, Tennessee 37902

PHONE: 521-2500